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ORATION

Delivered at Richmond by Mr. Tyler, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in memory of the lamented Thomas Jefferson.

Why this numerous assemblage—this solemn and not laudatory procession, these habiliments of woe? Do they betoken the fall of some mighty autocrat, of some Imperial Master, who hath "bestrid the earth like a Colossus," and whose remains are followed to the grave by the tools and minions of his power? Are they the tokens of a ceremonious woe—a mere mockery of feeling? Or are they the spontaneous offerings of gratitude and love? What mighty man has fallen in Israel, and why has Virginia clothed herself in mourning? The tolling of your bells—and the sad but solemn discharge of Artillery, hath announced to the nation the melancholy tidings—Thomas Jefferson no longer lives. That glorious orb which has for so many years given light to our footsteps, has set in death. The Patriot, the Statesman, the Philosopher, the Philanthropist, has sunk into the grave. Virginia mourns over his remains, and her harp is hung upon the willows.

Why need I say more? There is a language in this spectacle which speaks more eloquently than tongue can utter. This is the testimony of a well spent life—the tribute of a nation's gratitude. Look on this sight, ye rulers of the earth, and learn from it the lessons of wisdom. Ambitious and untamed spirits, who seek the attainment of glory by a scaffolding formed of human suffering, behold people infatuated, and if true, glory be your object, be guided by the light of this example.

In pronouncing the eulogy of the dead, my countrymen, I have no blood stained banner to present—no battles to recount—no sword or helmet to deposit on his bier. I have to entwine a civic wreath which philosophy has woven, and patriotism has hallowed. The achievements of the warrior in the field, attract the attention of mankind, and fasten on the memory; while the labors of the civilian—so often pass unnoted and unknown.—But not so with that man whose death this day mourn. The results of his policy are exhibited in all around. Although his sun has sunk below the horizon of this world, yet hath it left a train of light, which shall never be extinguished.

At the commencement of his successful career, he manifested the same devotion to the Rights of Man, which he lived in all his after life. At an early day he so distinguished himself as the firm and fearless assertor of the rights of Colonial America, as to draw upon him the frown of the Royal Governor.—He had already anticipated the occurrence of the period, when the colonies would be elevated to the condition of sovereign and independent States. Having drawn his principles from the fountains of a pure philosophy, he was prepared to assail the slavish doctrine of man was incapable of self government, and to aid in building up on its ruins, that happy system under which it is our destiny to live. On the morning of that tremendous storm, which eight years desolated our country, Jefferson hesitated not—halted not—to a rich inheritance, destined to the attainment of high distinction under a regal government, courted by the aristocracy of the land, he adventured, on the single motive of advancing the

cause of his country and of human freedom, into that perilous contest, throwing into the scale his life and fortune as of no value. The devoted friend of man, he had studied his rights in the great volume of nature, and saw with rapture the era near at hand, when those rights should be proclaimed to the world aroused from the slumber of centuries. The season was approaching for the extension of the empire of reason and philosophy, and the disciple of Locke and Sidney rejoiced at its approach. Among his fellow laborers, those devoted champions of liberty, those brilliant lights which shall forever burn, he stood conspicuous. But how transcendently bright was that halo of glory by which he was surrounded on the 4th of July 1776. Oh day ever precious in the recollections of freemen! now rendered doubly so by the recollection that it was the birth day of a nation, and the last of him who had conferred on it immortality.—Yes, illustrious man—it was given thee to live until the advent of a Nation's Jubilee.—Thy disembodied spirit was then upborne by the blessings of ten millions of freemen, and the day and hour of thy renown, was the day and hour of thy dissolution. How inseparable is now the connection between that glorious epoch and this distinguished citizen! Does there not seem to have been an especial providence in his death?—The sun of that day rose upon him, and the roar of artillery and the hosannas of a nation sounded in his ears the assurances of his immortality; so precious a life required a death so glorious. Who now shall set limits to his fame? On the annual recurrence of that glorious day, when with pious ardor, millions yet unborn shall breathe the sentiments contained in the celebrated Declaration of Independence; when the fires of liberty shall be kindled on every hill and shall blaze in every vale, shall not the name of Jefferson be pronounced by every lip, and written on every heart? Shall not the rejoicings of that day and the recollection of his death, cause the smile to chase away the tear, and the tear to becloud the smile. But not to the future millions of these happy states shall his fame be confined; that celebrated state paper will be found in the abode of civilized man.—Sounded in the ears of tyrants, they shall tremble on their thrones; while man so long the victim of oppression, awakes from the sleep of ages and bursts his chains. The day is rapidly approaching, a prophetic tongue has announced it, "to some nations sooner, to others later, but finally to all," when it will be made manifest that the mass of mankind have not been born with saddles on their backs; nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God." Already has this great truth aroused the one half of this continent from the lethargy in which it has so long reposed. Already are the peans of liberty chanted from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio de La Plata, and its altars are erecting on the ruins of a superstitious idolatry. A mighty spirit walks abroad upon the earth, which shall in its onward march overturn principalities and powers, and trample thrones and sceptres in the dust. And when the happy era shall arrive for the emancipation of nations, hastened on as it will be by the example of America, shall they not resort to the Declaration of our Independence as the charter of their rights, and will not its author be hailed as the benefactor of the redeemed?

But, my countrymen, this state paper is not the only lasting testimonial which he has left of his devotion to the rights of man. Where should I stop, were I to recount the multiplied and various acts of his life, all directed to the security of those rights? The Statute Book of this State, almost all that is wise in policy, or sanctified by justice, bears the impress of his genius, and furnishes evidence of that devotion. I choose to present him to you in the light of a Mighty Reformer. He was born to overturn systems, and to pull down establishments. He had a more difficult task to accomplish than the warrior in the embattled field. He had to conquer man and bring him to a true knowledge of his own dignity. He had to encounter prejudices become venerable by age—to assail error in its strong places, and to expel it even from its fastnesses. He advanced to the charge with a bold and reckless intrepidity but with a calculating coolness.—The Declaration of which I have just spoken, had announced the great truth, that man was capable of self government; but it still remained for him to achieve a conquest over an error which was sanctified by age and

fortitude by the prejudices of mankind. He dared to proclaim the important truths.—That Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments, or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the holy author of our religion, who being Lord both of body and of mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in his Almighty Power to do—that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world and through all time. That truth is great and will prevail, if left to herself; that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has no thing to fear from the conflict, unless, by human interposition, disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them. This is the language of the Bill establishing Religious Freedom, and is to be found on our Statute Book. How solemn and sublime, and how transcendently important are the truths which it announces to the world. What, but his great and powerful genius, could have contemplated the breaking asunder those bonds in which the conscience had been bound for centuries? Who, but the ardent and devoted friend of man, would have exposed himself to the thunders and denunciation of the church throughout all Christendom, by breaking into its very sanctuary and dissolving its connection with government? If he consulted the page of history, he found that the Church establishment, exercising limited control over the conscience, and unlocking, at its pleasure, the very gates of Heaven to the faithful devotee, had in all ages governed the world. That Kings had been made by its thunders to tremble on their thrones, and that thrones had been shivered by the lightnings of his wrath. In casting his eyes over the face of the globe, he beheld, it is true the mighty spirit of Protestantism walking on the waters, but confined and limited in its empire, and even its garments dyed in the blood of the martyr. Over the rest of the world he beheld the religion of the meek and blessed Redeemer, converted into a superstitious rite and locked up in a gloomy and ferocious mystery. The sentence of the terrible inquisitor sounded in his ears, followed by the chains and the groans of the victim. If he looked in the direction from whence the sound proceeded, he saw the fires of the auto de fe consuming the agonized body of the offender and thus finishing the last of this terrible tragedy.—He felt the full force of this picture, and regardless of all personal danger set about the accomplishment of the noble purpose of setting free the mind. He who had so much contributed to the unbending of the hands of his countrymen, would have left his work unfinished if he had not also unfettered their consciences. True, he had in all this great work able coadjutors who, like himself had adventured all for their country, but he was the great Captain who arrayed the forces and directed the assault. Let it then be henceforth proclaimed to the world that man's conscience was created free—that he is no longer accountable to his fellow man for his religious opinions, being responsible therefore only to his God—that it is impious in mortal man whether clothed in purple or in lawn, to assume the judgment seat; that the connection between Church and State is an unholy alliance and the fruitful source of slavery and oppression; and let it be dissolved.—What an imperishable monument has Mr. Jefferson thus reared to his memory, and how strong are his claims to our gratitude. When from every part of this extended republic, the prayers and thanksgiving of countless thousands shall ascend to the Throne of Grace, each bending at his own altar, and worshipping his creator after his own way, shall not every lip breathe a blessing on his name and every tongue speak forth his praise? Yes, he was born a blessing to his country and in the fulness of time shall become a blessing to mankind. He was indeed, a precious gift, a most beloved reformer. Shall we not then, while we mourn over his loss, offer thanks to the giver of every perfect gift for having permitted him to live?

But my countrymen, we have still further reason for the deepest gratitude.—He had not yet finished his memorable efforts in the cause of human liberty.—The temple had been reared, but it was yet exposed to violent assaults from without.—Those principles which in former ages had defeated the hopes of man, and had overthrown republics, remained to be hunted out, exposed and guarded against. The most powerful of these was the concentration and perpetuation of wealth in the hands of particular families, and the creation thereby of an overbearing aristocracy. The fatal influence of this principle had been felt in all ages and in all countries. The feeling of pride and haughtiness which wealth is so well calculated to engender, and the homage which mankind are unhappily so much dishonored to render it, causes the perpetuation of larger fortunes in the hands of families, the most fearful antagonist to human liberty. Marcus Crassus had said that the man who aspired to rule a republic, should not be content until he had mastered wealth sufficient to maintain an army, and Julius Caesar paved the way to the overthrow of Roman liberty by the unsparing distribution, from his inexhaustible stores of largesses to the people. Mr. Jefferson saw, therefore, the great necessity for reformation in our municipal code, and the act abolishing entails and that regulating descents are in all their essentials features, the offspring of his well constituted intellect. He has acted throughout on the great principle of the equality of mankind; and his every effort has been directed to the preservation of that equality among his countrymen. How powerful in its operation is our descent law in producing this effect! Founded on the everlasting principles of justice, it distributes among all his children the fruits of the Parents' labor. The first born is no longer considered the chosen of the Lord, but nature asserts her rights and raises the last to an equality with the first. This is it that the spirit of a proud independence, so auspicious to the durability of our institutions, is engendered in the bosoms of our citizens. Thus is it that we are under the influence of an Agrarian law in effect; while nature instead of being violated is protected, and industry instead of being suppressed is excited by new stimuli. The great lawgiver of Sparta in vain sought to perpetuate the principle of equality amongst the citizens of that renowned republic, by various measures, all of which ultimately failed—but, here is a measure which cannot fail—a measure which depends not upon veneration for the character of any one man, but lays hold of the affections, and records its own perpetuity in the great volume of nature—a measure which will every day more conspicuously develop its beauties. One, without which the blood shed in the revolution would have been shed in vain—without which the glories of that struggle would fade away, or exist but as another proof of man's incapacity for self government. What more shall I say of it? May I not call it that great measure, which to our political, like the sun to our planetary system, imparts light and heat, unveils all its beauties and manifests its strength? Tell me then, ye destined to control the future, say is not this man's fame inscribed in adamant! Say, men of the present age, ye lovers of liberty, ye shining lights from amid the gloom of the world, say, does Virginia claim too much when she pronounces her Jefferson, wiser than the lawgivers of antiquity? Tell me then, men of America have you not lost your father, your benefactor, your best friend? And you the men of other countries, where the light of his example is now but dimly seen, you who constitute the salt of the earth, will you not kindle your lamps in the mighty blaze of his fame and distribute the blessings of his existence around you?

Here then I might stop. The cause of this mournful procession is explained—the picture might be considered as perfect. His claim to the gratitude of mankind is made manifest, and his title to immortality is established. But his labors did not here cease. I have still to exhibit him to you in other lights than those in which we have regarded him—to present other claims to your veneration and gratitude. Passing over those incidents which his history has already recorded, let us regard him while in that station, which I now fill, more by the kindness of the public, than from any merit of my own. We here recognise in him the able vindicator of insulted America, against the sarcasms of European philosophy. Indulging in the visions of a fallacious theory, it was attempted to

be proved that the flush and glow which nature assumed on the other side of the Atlantic, was converted on this continent into the cadaverous aspect of disease and degeneracy. That, while she walked abroad over the face of Europe, in all her beautiful proportions, here she hobbled on crutches and degenerated into a dwarf. How successfully he threw back this slander upon our calumniators, let the world decide. His Notes on Virginia will ever bear him faithful witness.—Slanders upon nations make the deepest and most lasting impression. They fall not on one man, but on a whole people, and if not refuted, tend to sink them in the scale of existence. If under any circumstances they are to be deprecated, how much more are they to be so, when published against a nation not even in the gristle of manhood, unknown to the mass of mankind, and struggling to be free.—Such was the condition of America at that day. Shut out from free intercourse with Europe, by the monopolizing spirit of the parent state, she had remained unknown to the world, and was regarded as an extensive wild, within whose bosom the fires of genius and of intellect had not as yet been kindled. Mr. Jefferson saw then the injury which she would sustain if these slanders remained unrefuted. Vigilant at his post, and guardful of the interest of the states, he encountered the most distinguished of the philosophers of Europe, and his victory was complete.—It was answer enough for him to have said, what in substance he did say, that in war we had produced a Washington, in physics a Franklin and in astronomy a Rittenhouse—and if his triumph had not then been esteemed complete, might we not add with certainty of success, that in philosophy and politics America had produced a Jefferson.

In all the various stations which he afterwards filled we find him laboring unceasingly for the good of his Country. Having won by his virtues and talents the confidence of Washington, he was called to preside over the Department of State. In this station he vindicated the rights of America against the sophistry of the European Cabinets, and gave proof of that skill in diplomacy by which he will be distinguished through all future ages. When the future statesman shall look for a model from which to form his style of diplomatic writing, will he not cease his search, and seize avidly on that offspring of the Secretary's pen, in his correspondence with Hammond and Genet? Called at length, by the voice of the people, to the Presidency of these United States, he furnishes the model of an administration conducted on the purest principles of republicanism. He sought not to enlarge his powers by construction, but, referring every thing to his conscience, made that the standard of the constitutional interpretation. Regarding the government in its true and beautiful light of a confederation of states, he could not be drawn from his course by any of these splendid conceptions which shine but to mislead. He extinguished \$33,000,000 of the national debt—enlarged the boundaries of our territorial jurisdiction, by the addition of regions more extensive than our original possessions—overawed the Barbary Powers, and preserved the peace of the nation amidst the tremendous convulsions which then agitated the world. I will dwell no longer on this fruitful topic, nor indulge my feelings. Party spirit is buried in his grave and I will not disinter it. The American people will as one man look with admiration on his character, and dwell with affectionate delight over those bright incidents in his life to which I have already alluded.

Thus, then, my countrymen, in the 69th year of his age he terminated his political career and went into the shades of retirement at Monticello. But unlike the politicians of other days, who had fled from the cares and anxieties of public life, that retirement was not inglorious. He still lived for his country and the world. Let that beautiful building devoted to the sciences, the last of his labours, reared under his auspices and cherished by his care, testify to this. How choice and how

delightful this the last fruit of his hearing? How lasting a monument will it be to his memory! It will be, we may fondly hope, the perpetual nursery of those great principles which it was the business of his life to inculcate. The Youth of Virginia and the Youth of our Sister States, to use his own beautiful language, will bring hither their genius to be kindled at our fire. The good Old Dominion, the Blessed Mother of us all, will then raise her head with pride among the nations.

When History shall, at some future day, come to draw his character, to what department shall she assign him? Shall she encircle his brow with the wreath of civic worth? Or shall Philosophy weave a garland of her own? He is equally dear to all the sciences. In mournful procession they have repaired to the Tomb where his mortal remains are inurned and hallowed the spot—Yes, hallowed be the spot where he rests from his labors—wave after wave may roll by, sweeping in its resistless course countless generations from the face of the earth, yet shall the resting place of Jefferson be hallowed—like Mount Vernon, Monticello shall catch the eye of the wayfarer and arrest his course. There shall he draw the inspirations of liberty, and learn those great truths which nature destined him to know.

Is not then this man's life most beautifully consistent? Trace him from the period of his earliest manhood to the hour of his final dissolution, and does not his ardour in the prosecution of the great cause of human rights, excite your admiration and enlist your gratitude? May it not be said that he has lived only for the good of others? Look upon him in the last stage of his existence. But a few days before his death he exults in the happiness of his country and the full confirmation of his labours. With the prospect of death before him, suffering under a cruel disease, he offers up an impressive prayer for the good of mankind—when speaking of the then approaching jubilee, in writing to the Mayor of Washington, he says, "may it be to the world what I believe it will be, the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings of free government"—and it shall be that signal; a flood of light has burst upon the world and the juggernauts of superstition and the gloom of ignorance shall melt in its brightness.—Will you look upon him, my countrymen, in the last moments of his existence? Shall I make known to you his fond concern for you and your posterity, when the hand of death pressed heavily upon him? Learn then that he dwelt on the subject of the University—poured the blessings which it was destined to diffuse, and forgetful of his valuable services, often urged his physician to leave his bed side lest his class might suffer in his absence. One other theme dwelt on his lips until they were motionless. It was the fourth of July. He often expressed the wish to die on that day.—On the 3d, so says, my correspondent, he raised his languid head and said "this is the 4th of July" and the smile of contentment played upon his lips—Heaven heard his prayers and crowned his wishes—Oh precious life! Oh glorious death! He has left to us, my countrymen, a precious legacy. His last words were "I resign myself, to my God, and my child to my country"—and shall not that child of his age, that only surviving daughter—the solace of his dying hour, be fostered and cherished by a grateful country?

Thus has terminated in the 84th year of his age the life of one of the greatest and best of men. "His weary sun bath made a golden set." Let the rulers of nations profit by his example—an example which points the way to the temple of true glory and proclaims to the statesman of every age and of every tongue. "Be just and fear not. Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, Thy God's and Truth." Then shall thy lifeless body sleep in blessings, and the tears of a nation water thy grave.—Let his life be an instructive lesson also to us, my countrymen; let us teach our children to reverence

his name and even in infancy to hallow his principles.—As one great means of perpetuating freedom, let the annual recurrence of the day of our Nation's birth, be ever hailed with rapture. Is it not stamped with the seal of the Divinity? How wonderful are the means by which he rules the world. Scarcely has the funeral knell of our Jefferson been sounded in our ears, when we are startled by the death bell of another Patriot—his zealous coadjutor in the holy cause of the revolution—one among the foremost of those who sought his country's disenthralment—of Adams the compeer of his early fame; the opposing orb of his meridian day—the friend of his old age, and his companion to the realms of bliss.—They have sunk together in death, and have fallen on the same glorious day into that sleep which knows no waking—let not party spirit break the rest of their slumbers—but let us hallow their memory for the good deeds they have done, and implore that God who rules the Universe, to smile on our country.

Farmer's Repository.

THOUGHTS ON AGRICULTURE.
By DR. JOHNSON.
(From the Visitor, 1756.)

At my last visit, I took the liberty of mentioning a subject, which, I think, is not considered with attention proportionate to its importance. Nothing can more fully prove the ingratitude of mankind, a crime often charged upon them, and often denied, than the little regard which the disposers of honorary rewards have paid to agriculture; which is treated as a subject so remote from common life, by all those who do not immediately hold the plough, or give fodder to the ox, that I think there is room to question whether a great part of mankind has yet been informed that life is sustained by the fruits of the earth. I was once indeed provoked to ask a lady of great eminence for genius, whether she knew of what bread is made?

I have already observed, how differently agriculture was considered by the heroes and wise men of the Roman Commonwealth, and shall now only add, that even after the emperors had made great alterations in the system of life, and taught men to portion out their esteem to other qualities than usefulness, agriculture still maintained its reputation, and was taught by the polite and elegant Celsus among the other arts.

The usefulness of agriculture I have already shewn; I shall now, therefore, prove its necessity; and having before declared, that it produces the chief riches of a nation, I shall proceed to shew, that it gives its only riches, the only riches which we can call our own, and of which we need not fear either deprivation or diminution.

Of nations, as of individuals, the first blessing is independence. Neither the man nor the people can be happy to whom any human power can deny the necessities or conveniences of life.—There is no way of living without the need of foreign assistance, but by the product of our own land, improved by our own labor. Every other source of plenty is perishable or casual.

Trade and manufactures must be confessed often to enrich countries; and we ourselves are indebted to them for those ships by which we now command the sea, from the equator to the poles, and for those sums with which we have shewn ourselves able to arm the nations of the North in defence of regions in the Western hemisphere. But trade and manufactures, however profitable, must yield to the cultivation of lands in usefulness and dignity.

Commerce, however we may please ourselves with the contrary opinion, is one of the daughters of Fortune, inconstant and deceitful as her mother; she chooses her residence where she is least expected, and shifts her abode when her continuance is in appearance most firmly settled. Who can read of the present distresses of the Genoa, whose only choice now remaining is, from what monarch they shall solicit protection? Who can see the Hansatick towns in ruins where perhaps the inhabitants do not always equal the number of houses; but he will say to himself, these are the cities whose trade enable them once to give laws to the world, to whose merchants princes sent their jewels in pawn, from whose treasuries armies were paid, and navies supplied!—and who can then forbear to consider trade as a weak and uncertain basis of power, and wish to his country greatness more solid, and felicity more durable?

It is apparent, that every trading nation flourishes, while it can be said to flourish, by the courtesy of others. We cannot compel any people to buy from us, or to sell to us. A thousand accidents may prejudice them in favor of our rivals; the workmen of another nation may labor for less price, or some accidental improvement, or natural advantage may procure a just preference to our commodities; as experience has shewn,

that there is no work of the hands, which, at different times, is not best performed in different places.

Traffic, even while it continues in a state of prosperity, must owe its success to agriculture; the materials of manufactures are the produce of the earth.—The wool which we weave into cloth, the wood which is formed into cabinets, the metals which are forged into weapons, are supplied by nature with the help of art. Manufactures, indeed, and profitable manufactures, are sometimes raised from imported materials, but then we are subjected a second time to the caprice of our neighbors. The natives of Lombardy might easily resolve to retain their silk at home, and employ workmen of their own to weave it. And this will certainly be done when they grow wise and industrious, when they have sagacity to discern their interest, and vigor to pursue it.

Mines are generally considered as the great sources of wealth, and superficial observers have taught the possession of great quantities of precious metals the first national happiness. But Europe has long seen, with wonder and contempt, the poverty of Spain, who thought herself exempted from the labor of tilling the ground, by the conquest of Peru, with its veins of silver. Time, however, has taught even this obstinate and haughty nation, that without agriculture, they may indeed be the transmitters of money, but can never be the possessors. They may dig it out of the earth, but must immediately send it away to purchase cloth or bread, and it must at last remain with some people wise enough to sell much, and to buy little; to live upon their own lands, without a wish for those things which nature has denied them.

Mines are themselves of no use, without some kind of agriculture. We have, in our own country, inexhaustible stores of iron, which lie useless in the ore for want of wood. It was never the design of Providence to feed man without his own concurrence; we have from nature only what we cannot provide for ourselves; she gives us wild fruits, which art must meliorate, and drossy metals, which labor must refine.

Particular metals are valuable, because they are scarce; and they are scarce, because the mines that yield them are emptied in time. But the surface of the earth is more liberal than its caverns. The field which this autumn is laid naked by the sickle, will be covered, in the succeeding summer, by a new harvest; the grass, which the cattle are devouring, shoots up again when they have passed over it. Agriculture, therefore, and agriculture alone, can support us without the help of others, in certain plenty, and genuine dignity.

Whatever we buy from without, the sellers may refuse; whatever we sell, manufactured by art, the purchasers may reject; but, while our ground is covered with corn and cattle, we can want nothing; and if imagination should grow sick of native plenty, and call for delicacies or embellishments from other countries, there is nothing which corn and cattle will not purchase.

Our country is, perhaps, beyond all others, productive of things necessary to life. The pine apple thrives better between the tropics, and better furs are found in the northern regions. But let us not envy these unnecessary privileges. Mankind cannot subsist upon the indulgencies of nature, but must be supported by her more common gifts. They must feed upon bread and be clothed with wool; and the nation that can furnish these universal commodities, may have her ships welcomed at a thousand ports, or sit at home and receive the tribute of foreign countries, enjoy their arts or treasure up their gold.

It is well known to those who have examined the state of other countries, that the vineyards of France are more than an equivalent to the mines of America; and that one great use of Indian gold, and Peruvian silver, is to procure the wines of Champagne and Burgundy. The advantage is, indeed, always rising on the side of France, who will certainly have wines, when Spain, by a thousand accidental causes, may want silver. But surely the valleys of England have more certain stores of wealth. Wines are chosen by captives; the products of France have not always been equally esteemed; but there never was any age or people that reckoned bread among superfluities, when once it was known. The price of wheat and barley suffers not any variation, but what is caused by the uncertainty of seasons.

I am far from intending to persuade my countrymen to quit all other employments for that of manuring the ground. I mean only to prove, that we have, at home, all that we can want, and that therefore we need feel no great anxiety about the schemes of other nations for improving their arts, or extending their traffic. But there is no necessity to infer, that we should cease from commerce, before the revolution of things shall transfer it to some other regions! Such vicissitudes the world has often seen; and therefore such we have reason to expect. We hear many clamours of declining trade, which are not, in my opinion, always true; and many imputa-

tions of that decline to governors and ministers, which may be sometimes just, sometimes calumnious. But it is foolish to imagine, that any care or policy can keep commerce at a stand, which almost every nation has enjoyed and lost, and which we must expect to lose as we have long enjoyed it.

There is some danger lest our neglect of agriculture should hasten its departure. Our industry has for many ages been employed in destroying the woods which our ancestors have planted. It is well known that commerce is carried on by ships, and that ships are built out of trees; and, therefore, when I travel over naked plains, to which tradition has preserved the name of forests, or see hills arising on either hand, barren and useless, I cannot forbear to wonder, how that commerce, of which we promise ourselves the perpetuity, shall be continued by our descendants; nor can restrain a sigh, when I think on the time, a time at no great distance, when our neighbors may deprive us of our naval influence, by refusing us their timber.

By agriculture only can commerce be perpetuated; and by agriculture alone, can we live in plenty without intercourse with other nations. This, therefore, is the great art, which every government ought to protect, every proprietor of lands to practise, and every inquirer into nature to improve.

The Milledgeville Journal of the 4th instant, contains the letters of Mr. Fulton and Mr. Lumpkin, to Governor Troup, informing him of the interruptions given to them in the prosecution of the survey thro' the Cherokee country of a route for a canal to the Tennessee river.—Mr. Fulton states that he commenced the survey on Saturday the 17th ult. and was much pleased with the result; but that on the following morning two Indians, accompanied by a son of Charles R. Hicks, as their interpreter, called at the camp and informed him that his father had sent orders that Mr. Fulton should pack up his things, and move off.—Mr. Fulton accompanied the messengers to the house of Mr. Hicks, and used every argument to induce him to depart from the resolution he had formed, urging that the survey of a route for a road or canal through the nation could not be injurious, but the reverse, but Mr. Hicks continued inflexible, stating that he was resolved to act agreeably to the will of the Council, and that, without an order from the Secretary of War, he would not permit any surveys to be made within the Cherokee boundary. Although Mr. Hicks threatened to send men to take away Mr. Fulton's instruments from him, if he persisted in the survey, yet he offered no personal insult nor used any other menace. He gave Mr. Fulton a copy of the resolution of the Council, and the following note:

JUNE 16th 1826.

Mr. H. FULTON: You are requested to desist immediately in making any surveys, and making any levels through the Cherokee nation, as before expressed.

CH. R. HICKS.

In consequence of this interruption, Mr. Fulton quitted the Cherokee nation. Mr. Hicks informed Mr. Fulton that men were on the watch to prevent the running of the State line within the Cherokee boundary.

The Savannah Georgian of the 8th announces that "in consequence of the refusal of the Cherokee Council to permit Mr. Fulton, the Civil Engineer of Georgia, to make the surveys necessary to the contemplated canal or rail road between Tennessee and Georgia it is stated in the Georgia Reporter, that Governor Troup has directed several companies of cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to march for the protection of the Engineers; and it is understood that the Baldwin Troop will proceed immediately on this service."

The Sparta papers contains a cavalry notice calling upon the Hancock troop of cavalry to volunteer their services for the same purpose.

LONDON, June 3.

The Thames Tunnel.—This singular and extraordinary undertaking has recently attracted the notice of several of the Nobility, Members of the House of Commons, and many other scientific and intelligent gentlemen. Yesterday, the whole of the Committee of the Port of London, proceeded to the spot, and were conducted over the whole of the works. Most of the latter on being acquainted with the progress of the

undertaking, or the nature of the machinery by which the excavation is carried on, expressed themselves highly favorable as to its ultimate success. Indeed, the arrangements have been adopted with such perfect security, and the arches have been proceeded in so far under the bed of the river, that Mr. Brunell, the projector, who is daily on the works, has no doubt, whatever, of its successful completion.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. JEFFERSON'S MEMOIR, &c. We understand, that Mr. Jefferson has left behind him a Memoir of a part of his own Life and Times; he commenced its composition in the 77th year of his age in 1820, and finished it in 1821. It goes back to the time of his grand-father, traces the progress of his own Education, touches the causes and events of the American Revolution, gives a particular account of the Declaration of Independence; presents many interesting sketches of the condition and celebrated characters of France, while he was minister in that country—and terminates with his acceptance of the Office of Secretary of State.—He has also left behind him for publication three vols. of Journals, comprising various conversations and transactions, in which he was concerned, while he was Secretary of State. Besides these, he has prepared for the press 12 or 15 vols. of correspondence, labelled with the years in which they were written.—In these M. S. vols not bound, but stitched, he has carefully laid away copies of all his interesting letters, as taken by the Polygraph. It is unnecessary to state, that these letters are full of interest; they are addressed to various persons, and on various subjects; and when published will more fully display that force of style and grandeur of principles, for which their author was so eminently distinguished. Some of these letters were, prior to the Revolution, and the last of the Series is his celebrated Reply to Mr. Weightman, written ten days previous to his death. This is laid the very last in the vol. for 1826. Some of the letters are very long—they discuss a variety of the most interesting topics; among the rest, we have heard an elaborate letter of his to General Monroe, immediately after the capture of Washington, spoken of in the highest terms.

He has also left many other M. S. among his papers: with some compositions labelled "Journals."

All his papers are put up with neatness and regularity, which are so uniformly distinguished Mr. Jefferson. It is remarkable, that he had prepared, as among his most select papers, his own Will, a copy of the first draught and alterations of the Declaration of Independence, and some affectionate memorials of family feeling. These three were ranged together in the same compartment.

As soon as the proper arrangements can be made, this Memoir of these Anas, and most of his correspondence will be laid before the country. Few men's papers are so rich in valuable materials as those of Mr. Jefferson. His style and sentiments contribute to lend an estimable attraction to every subject which he handled; *Tetigit nihil ornabit.*—The public will wait patiently for the publication, and most distant posterity will profit by his labors.—The beauties of Latin, the real principles of the constitution will be found developed in the most impressive forms.

There has been no opportunity of recording Mr. Jefferson's Will. It was written in March last; condensed, expressive, simple and elegant. He has left all his books to the University, of which it has already copies. He has left to his illustrious friend James Madison, a beautiful case "of animal horns," a memorial of his long and interrupted friendship for one, without which he has combined in his exertions for the good of mankind, has left a few slaves free, and provision for their future support, and praying of the Legislature, in last favor, in addition to some which he has received at the hands of these emancipated slaves, be permitted to remain within the Commonwealth.

Blanks for sale at this

Aliga

Saturday,

The Hon. F. seat as Judge of Law and Equity McCaul, esq. as a suitable person.

Incendiarie.—In Petersburg late about five and all about sixty rate in that place the vile acts of conflagration also on Wednesday destroyed eight buildings under.

At the commencement of the services a prayer by Bishop the Revolutionary

Governor Tyler published this week at Richmond by memory of the late We are satisfied production will give it a per-

Latest from Office of the Colonies WASHINGTON,

Intelligence has this office from 12th of May, report to be in very high circumstances of the blockade on the blockade from that Colony which promises to already suspended hitherto carried on The Colonial Agent has interdicted the Mount to Trade T on the ground of a tion, actually held er this whole distr therefore consid this odious traffic by these measures fired miles of coast the natives is con into a new channel vegetables, cattle and unknown abundance to the American C

"It is a circumstance, Ashmun, "you will sure, that all the la North Carolina, of pots, have got safely fever which assailed single exception. Holton is far advanced, and a com House, of two gro building by the peo al schools in the Chase and Catterel (Indian service) have on the coast, and most every Guinea be between Sierra Palmas. To the f American Colony is liberal donation of 3 B casks of gunpow valuable articles of

JAMAICA.—Common

The Baltimore A received by the schr. J N. C. the follow "Kinston, Jan. 25 "We missed the forwarding the ann America.—Since the will cause great in the trade of the isl Commissioners of Custom instructions by th the several Collector duties on all articles same, and the island the Receiver Genera same, so that at the articles are subject duties. It is a questi British Government a Legislature—they sa the salaries of the and other incidental question will be brought immediately on the House of Assembly and there is no doubt duties will be refunded time however, all v

Elizabeth City: Saturday, Aug 5, 1826

The Hon. F. NASH has resigned his seat as Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for this State, and Wm. McCauley, esq. has been recommended as a suitable person to supply the vacancy.

Incendiaries.—Another fire took place in Petersburg lately, which destroyed about five and twenty houses, making in all about sixty that have been laid prostrate in that place within a short time by the vile acts of incendiaries. Another conflagration also occurred in Norfolk on Wednesday morning last, which destroyed eight buildings before it could be got under.

At the commemoration in Philadelphia the services were commenced with a prayer by Bishop White, Chaplain of the Revolutionary Congress.

Governor Tyler's Oration.—We have published this week the Oration delivered at Richmond by Governor TYLER, in memory of the late Thos. Jefferson.—We are satisfied that the beauty of this production will richly remunerate those who give it a perusal.

Latest from Liberia.

Office of the Colonization Society, } Washington, July 28, 1826 }

Intelligence has been received at this office from Liberia up to the 12th of May, representing the Colony to be in very healthy and prosperous circumstances. The government of Sierra Leone has laid a blockade on the line of coast reaching from that Colony to Cape Mount, which promises to destroy, as it has already suspended, the Slave Trade, hitherto carried on from the Gallinas. The Colonial Agent at Monrovia has interdicted the trade from Cape Mount to Trade Town, (120 miles) on the ground of a qualified jurisdiction, actually held by the colony over this whole district of country. It is therefore confidently believed that this odious traffic is forever banished by these measures from three hundred miles of coast. The traffic of the natives is consequently turned into a new channel, and fowls, vegetables, cattle and rice, in hitherto unknown abundance, are now bro't to the American Colony.

"It is a circumstance," says Mr. Ashmun, "you will learn with pleasure, that all the late emigrants from North Carolina, of all ages and habits, have got safely through the slight fever which assailed them without a single exception. The Rev. Mr. Holton is far advanced in convalescence, and a commodious School House, of two ground apartments, is building by the people for additional schools in the Colony. Captains Chase and Cotterell, of the Columbian service, have recently been upon the coast, and chased away almost every Guinea-man, known to be between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. To the former Officer, the American Colony is indebted for the liberal donation of 30 stands of arms, 8 casks of gunpowder, and several valuable articles of provisions."

JAMAICA—Commercially Important.

The Baltimore American has received by the schr. John, at Wilmington, N. C. the following, dated Kingston, Jam. 29th June, 1826. "We missed the opportunity of forwarding the annexed by the brig America—Since the date of our last, a circumstance has occurred which will cause great inconvenience to the trade of the island. The Commissioners of Customs have forwarded instructions by the last packet to the several Collectors to collect the duties on all articles subject to the same, and the island acts authorize the Receiver General to collect the same, so that at the present time all articles are subject to pay double duties. It is a question between the British Government and the Colonial Legislature—they say you shall pay the salaries of the different officers and other incidental charges. The question will be brought forward immediately on the meeting of the House of Assembly in September, and there is no doubt but that the duties will be refunded. In the meantime however, all vessels arriving

will be obliged to pay the double duties. This we consider will prevent many from engaging in the trade until the question is decided, and by that means leave an opening for some advantageous speculation. The Collector's orders are to hold over one fourth of the duties, and to pay the remainder over to the Receiver General. Cargoes arriving now it would be advisable to bond until a sale could be effected."

Excessive Drought!—We do not suppose there was ever known in this section of country, a Summer season so dry as the present. The corn-fields, we are told, afford but a wretched prospect; it being past the power of the fine showers which have fallen within a day or two to benefit that which was planted early. The streams have been so dry that people in some of the neighboring countries were obliged to go 40, 50, and even 60 miles to get their corn ground! The high prices of provisions of all kinds, consequent on this state of things, added to the scarcity of fruit, has caused much distress among many poor people in this town and neighborhood, and probably in other places. Few persons in town can be aware of a fact which we heard from undoubted authority, that a whole family in this vicinity has been found preparing a little thin gruel, as the only provision for a sick man, his wife, and five children! who knew not where they were to get even that much for their next meal! Cannot something be done by the more fortunate to relieve such cases of unparalleled distress?—[Fayetteville Observer.

Blockade of St. Domingo.—Captain Banks, of the Brig Ajax, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday in 14 days from Antigua, informs that he saw a letter to a gentleman in St. Johns, which stated that the island of St. Domingo was BLOCKADED BY A FRENCH FLEET. He also saw a paragraph in a Barbados paper stating the same fact.

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.—After Mr. Badger's argument on the preliminary question in the cases of *Benzen ex'rs.* and *others v. Lenoir and others* and the *heirs at law of Griffin v. the ex'rs. of Griffin*, Mr. Gaston and Mr. Seawell were further heard on the same question.

THURSDAY, 13th.—*Robert H. Wayne and wife v. Peyton R. Tunstall*, appellant, in Equity, from Halifax. This case was argued by Mr. Hogg and Mr. Gaston for the appellant, and Mr. Badger for the appellees.

FRIDAY, 14th.—The case of *John Devaux v. the Bank of Cape Fear*, was argued by Mr. Gaston for the plaintiff, and Mr. Badger for the defendants.

SATURDAY, 15th.—The Court commenced the hearing of the case of the *Attorney General v. Hunter*, in equity, from Wake. The depositions were read, and the argument opened by Mr. Gaston for the plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Badger for the defendant.

MONDAY, 17th.—Mr. Gaston made his concluding argument in the case of the *Attorney General v. Hunter*.

Mr. Seawell argued the case of *Jesse Person v. the State Bank*, for the plaintiff.

TUESDAY, 18th.—Mr. W. H. Haywood was heard for the defendants in *Person v. the State Bank*. Mr. Hogg made his opening argument for the plaintiff in *Doe on demise of Gilliam v. Jackson*, from Bertie.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Mr. Aaron Hannum, a respectable citizen of this county, has discovered a sovereign remedy for the expulsion of worms from children. The remedy is simple, and one that can be obtained at all seasons of the year. The following are a few particulars as related to us.—He says, while several of his children were going to their grandmother's in April last, on a visit, they for amusement, took from the leaves or twigs of the cedar trees, what is generally called the cedar apple or knot. One of them, who had been always very much afflicted with worms since the age of two years, (now between six and seven,) and every thing had been done in the power of a skillful physician for their expulsion, but all to no effect, and who was in a very delicate state of health, eat several of the apples—the consequence was, that several worms were expelled from her. The remedy was again administered, and in twelve hours three hundred and upwards came from her. Mr. H. to be satisfied of its efficacy, gave the apples to five of his children, who were all in good health; it had the same effect as upon the first. He also eat several of the apples himself, and the effect was the same. Thus,

through the medium of mere chance, perhaps one of the best remedies and the most simple has been discovered. Mr. H. makes the above public with a view to benefit his fellow citizens; an act, in our opinion, truly praiseworthy and magnanimous. He recommends to those who feel disposed to try the experiment, that the apples should be eaten nine mornings in succession, fasting; if dry, to be pounded fine, and taken in molasses, or eat them just as they come from off the tree. At this season of the year, the apples or knots are to be found in great abundance on the cedar trees. [Upland (Pa.) Union, June 13.]

Weekly Summary.

A writer in the New York Daily Advertiser, states that a small dose of turpentine, about the size of a common hazel nut, and weighing 16 to 17 grains, will check the cholera morbus, which is so prevalent at this season, and will generally remove it in a few hours.

There is a remarkable coincidence in the fact that, with the exception of the elder Mr. Adams, all the Presidents of the U. States have entered upon the duties of that station in the same year of their age, to wit, the 58th year; and that, as Mr. Adams held the office only one term, all the Ex Presidents left the Presidential chair at the same year of their age, to wit, the 66th year. [Geneva Gaz.]

We understand (says the Balt. American) that Mr. Brower, the celebrated sculptor, on Wednesday, paid a visit to our venerable fellow-citizen, CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, for the purpose of taking a cast of his bust; and that in the course of a few hours he succeeded in a most perfect likeness.

A Cork Cutter.—A very simple machine which is attended by a child only, & cuts from four to five hundred bottle corks per hour, has lately been invented in France. Another machine cuts and prepares the sheets of cork into ribs, which are made round by the finishing machine.

Immigration.—There arrived in New York, on Saturday, in the steamer of the ship Josephine, from Liverpool, fifty-eight passengers—in the Panther thirty, and in the Robert Fulton one hundred and thirty-five; making an accession of inhabitants at one port, in a single day, of two hundred and twenty-three; besides the ordinary mode of increase.

Twenty-eight French officers sailed from Marseilles on the 27th of May, to join the Greek army, into which they had enlisted. One of them belonged to the body guards of the king of France. The second legion of the national guards in Paris, are making a contribution, for the purpose of buying a piece of artillery for the Greeks. At Metz 6690 francs were collected by personal application; and the sums obtained there in other modes, make, with this, an amount of 8500.

Commodore Porter.—A letter received in Norfolk, dated Vera Cruz 22nd June, asserts positively, that Com. Porter has accepted the appointment of Captain de Navio, (that is Captain of a 74 gun ship) with priority of date, and is in effect Commander in Chief of the whole Mexican Navy.

We understand (says the New York Com. Advertiser) that orders have been received here from the Navy Department, for the sloop of war Vincennes to be got ready immediately and proceed in company with the *Brandywine* frigate to the Pacific Ocean. They will sail about the middle of next month.

The following sentiment was given by a facetious Yankee at the late celebration at Boston:

"The Shoemakers of the Revolution—they risked their little all upon the great end, and gave short quarters to the foe, in 'the time that tried men's souls.'"

Calculation of Longevity.—A celebrated Mathematician has calculated that taking the age of Mr. Jefferson to have been 33 years when he signed the Declaration, and Mr. Adams to have been 40 years, the chance of their both living fifty years longer, and dying at their expiration, is only one in twelve hundred millions. [Boston Cent.]

A hog skin out of which nine saddle seats can be cut, is said to be a good sized skin. Messrs. N. T. Smith, & Co. have shown us one from which thirty might be cut. The hog was raised in Colchester, and weighed nine hundred pounds. The skin from the back part of the neck was eight feet nine inches long, and the greatest breadth was seven feet nine inches: the girth was six feet six inches.—[Conn. Mirror.]

Specie.—A convey has lately arrived at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, with one million five hundred thousand dollars.

They who talk degradingly of women, have not sufficient taste to relish their excellencies, nor purity to deserve their acquaintance.

Don Manuel Moreno has been appointed Minister from Buenos Ayres to the United States. Don Manuel Garcia had declined being Minister to the Panama Congress.—[Merc. Adv. July 13.]

It is said that John Quincy Adams with Mr. Quincy, are named as executors of the will of the father. The estate left by the elder Mr. Adams, is understood to consist in lands, and to be considerable in value and amount.

It is said that Ninian Edwards will certainly be elected Governor of the State of Illinois.

A lady of rank lately said to her sister, "I wonder, my dear, you have never made a match. I think, you want the brimstone;" she replied, "No not the brimstone, only the spark!"

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid of May 25th mentioned that the English Ambassador was warmly urging on the Spanish government the recognition of the South American States. He was continually receiving and despatching couriers, and was believed to be supported in his exertions by the French minister. The necessity of such a measure appeared the more pressing since the receipt of the last news from America, communicating the capitulation of Callao and Chiloe, the loss of the last footing on the whole continent. It is also proposed to permit the importation into Spain of a certain amount of prohibited manufactures, including other articles besides cottons.

We have seen a letter from Mexico, under date of the 25th of May, which states, that there is every probability of Mr. POINSETT soon being successful in concluding a commercial treaty between Mexico and this country, favourable to our interest. We have been informed also, that at a public dinner given on St. Patrick's day in the City of Mexico, on Mr. Poinsett's expressing a wish for the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, he was warmly replied to by Mr. Ward, the British Charge des Affaires, who defended the policy of his government, to which Mr. Poinsett replied with calmness and courtesy, and was heartily cheered both by the native and the British subjects present. We are besides given to understand that the Executive Council of Mexico, was strongly inclined to fit out an expedition against Cuba, which had met with the concurrence of the Senate, but the proposition was rejected by the popular branch of the Legislature.—[Southern Patriot.]

DIED.

On Tuesday last, at his residence (Montrose,) Chowan County, THOMAS BROWN, Esq. aged 54. Perhaps no instance has ever occurred in which christian fortitude was more conspicuously manifested than in the life and death of this excellent man. He has for more than two years been afflicted with a cancer on his face, which has been gradually increasing, in defiance of medical aid, and subjected him to the most excruciating pain that could possibly be sustained by human nature. During all this time he not only preserved his serenity, but in the remission of distress he met his friends with the cheerfulness of youth and health. For some time past he has uniformly expressed his anxious desire to go hence, but has calmly and patiently waited the appointed time. By his death society has lost a gentleman of uncommon urbanity—the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, one of its brightest ornaments—and his numerous relatives and friends have sustained an irreparable loss.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	70	78	80
Monday,	76	82	82
Tuesday,	74	83	83
Wednesday,	78	84	88
Thursday,	78	84	86
Friday,	72	74	76

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY. ARRIVED.

30th, Schr. Little Charles, Wroten, St. Barts, sugar to A. Williams and G. Griggs. Left there schooner Leonore, Parish, to sail for Baltimore 30th July; schr. Dolphin, of Snow Hill, Duncan, to sail same time for S. Hill.

2d, Schr. Collector, Pharaoh, Murfreesboro' in ballast.

Schr. Jane, Cooper, Newport, R. I. in ballast.

Schr. Polly & Nancy, Chadwick, Baltimore in ballast.

3d, Sloop Maria, Sutton, Ocracock in ballast.

3d, Schooner Farmer's Daughter, Chaplain, Norfolk in ballast.

Schr. George Pickett, Earl, O-

cracock, put back in distress, having sprung leak. Schr. Mary, Torselson, Ocracock in ballast. Schr. Sidney, Gregory, Currituck, in ballast. 4th, Sloop Hero, Brumsey, Currituck in ballast.

CLEARED.

31st, Schr. Enterprise, Robinson, Tobago, -saves by H. N. Williams.

Drawing Next Month.

Grand State Lottery OF VIRGINIA, First Class, for the Benefit of the MONONGALIA ACADEMY.

J. I. Cohen, jr & Brothers

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public the first scheme of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of VIRGINIA, for the promotion of Education and the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. The scheme is arranged on the Odd and Even System, which mode of drawing (secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States) has been adopted in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity.

The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place

On Wednesday, 27th of next month, (Sept'r.)

In the City of Richmond.

HIGHEST PRIZE

\$20,000

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

	1 of \$20,000	\$20,000
1 of	8,000	8,000
1 of	4,000	4,000
5 of	1,000	5,000
20 of	100	2,000
50 of	50	2,500
100 of	20	2,000
300 of	5	1,500
12,500 of	4	50,000

12,978 Prizes, am'ting to \$95,000

12,022

25,000 Tickets \$95,000

MODE OF DRAWING.—The

numbers will be put, in the wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$4, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 12,500 prizes of Four dollars will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the Twenty Thousand Dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the Twenty Thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be each entitled to a prize of four dollars.

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9

Even Numbers with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0

This mode of drawing not only permits the whole Lottery to be completed in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets, or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity. A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets, therefore will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

Prizes all payable in Cash, which can be had, as usual, at Cohens' Offices, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets \$5 Quarters \$1 25

Halves 2 50 Eighths . 62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

Richmond and Norfolk,

Where numerous capitals have been obtained. Prizes in any of the late Lotteries will be received in payment.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—Address to

J. I. COHEN jr. & BROTHERS,

August 1826 Norfolk or Richmond.

Coffee and Rum.

5000 lbs. prime green Coffee,

4 puncheons W. I. Rum

Received per schr. Enterprise and for sale by

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, August 5.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

HE HAS NO WIFE.

He has no wife—he's quite alone,
Unthought, unhappy, and unknown;
His days pass by, nor pleasure give,
He breathes, methinks, but does not live.

He has no wife—he does not know,
The joys, from wedded life, that flow,
His absence, there is none to mourn,
No eye looks bright at his return.

He has no wife—his joys are few,
Though he is rich and healthy too:
How selfish he who will not share,
His wealth with woman, chaste and fair.

He has no wife—no prattler's smile,
Or lisping tongue, his hours beguile,
His heart no kind attachment knows,
Regardless both of friends and foes.

He has no wife—and is it meet,
That man should live to drink and eat;
For this, did the Almighty hand,
Form man the ruler of the land?

He has no wife—well, be it so—
His days are numbered here below;
He soon must go, whence none return,
And then—his dog and cat will mourn.

FROM THE SENTINEL.

I HAVE A WIFE!—A Rejoinder to
Patience.

I have a wife—I would not miss
This harvest of terrestrial bliss,
For all the bachelor receives,
Who only breathes, but never lives!

I have a wife—the man who owns
A kingdom, worth a thousand thrones,
A virtuous woman's heart—must know
The joys from nourished truth that flow!

I have a wife—I would not part
With that rich jewel of my heart,
For every radiant gem that shines
Refulgent, in Golconda's mines!

I have a wife—firm, tender, mild,
I have her image in her child:
They many an anxious hour beguile,
Shed tear for tear, beam smile for smile!

I have a wife—when care and pain,
Like midnight, o'er my bosom reign,
Soft as Aurora's mildest ray,
She lights my darkness into day!

I have a wife—I never felt
Despair her sweetness could not melt;
I never knew a hope, but she
Could lift that hope to ecstasy!

CONTENT.

Reflections of an old Soldier.

John Conderick was one of those
Leary Irishmen who promptly stepped
into the American ranks, and
bravely fought in the revolutionary
war. It matters not whether he had
deserted, or had been captured from
the British army, he was a jolly and
faithful volunteer in our ranks. His
zeal, however, in the outset, unfortunately
led him to enlist under several
recruiting officers, and to receive the
bounty on enlisting, several times;
in consequence of which he had, on
joining his regiment, to undergo as
many trials and sentences of Court
Martial. The infliction of repeated
punishment for what could not (in
such a heart as Conderick's) be con-
sidered a real crime, began to excite
the sympathy of his officers; and he
was asked by them why he enlisted
more than once. Och! said he, for
this reason, *I was hearty in your cause*,
and he proved to be so; there was
not a braver or more faithful soldier
in the army; no man better knew the
duty of a private soldier, and no one
could at all times discharge that duty
with more cheerfulness, alacrity and
precision. It was the fortune of John
to have been engaged in all the prin-
cipal battles, and most of the rencoun-
tres which took place, in all of which
he was distinguished as a good sol-
dier. There were some shades how-
ever, in his moral character, and he
would drink to excess on all occasions,

except when on duty, then never.
At the storming of Stony Point, he
pushed forward in the forlorn hope,
and when the garrison had surren-
dered, and the captured casks of
liquor were opened, Johnny swigged
his rations without ceremony, and
unperceived by his companions, laid
himself easy among the wounded and
dying prisoners. Missed by his com-
pany, and his voice, at intervals, be-
ing distinguished among the groans
of the wounded, calling for a sur-
geon's mate and a drop of water, it
was exclaimed, "alas, poor Conderick!
he has fallen at last." Well, he
was a brave fellow, and hearty in
the cause. God bless him! On ex-
amination of the wounded at day-
light, it was found that he was un-
hurt, and had only been taking a
little refreshment (as he said) for the
first time, in bad company.

No private was better known
throughout the army than Johnny
Conderick; he was good hearted in
his nature; and if not witty, had
always something to say that was
cheerily. He could not claim a drop
of kindred blood in this country, nor
had he any interest to defend; but,
like thousands of his countrymen, (it
should be recollected,) he was ready
to lay down his life in support of our
independence.

At the close of one of the last cam-
paigns, Johnny made application to
his Colonel for a furlough to go and
keep thanksgiving and eat pumpkin
pies with his cousins, and the pretty
lasses in Connecticut, which was
granted him, but not realizing all he
expected in the excursion, and grow-
ing full, he returned to the camp be-
fore his furlough had expired.

It was this same John Conderick,
who brought in his haversack, to the
camp, three famous turkeys, follow-
ed by the deaconish countryman,
who dogged him to the camp and the
very barrack, making complaint to
his Captain. Johnny being immedi-
ately brought before his officer to
meet his accuser, stated in his de-
fence, that while marching quietly
and civilly to his regiment, the big
turkey had the impudence to call
him a tory, and tantalized him by
frequently bidding him to "quit" be-
fore that he said a word, or raised a
hand against him, for which enormity,
he thought proper to take him to the
camp. "Very good, and very prop-
er," said the Captain, "but how
come you also to bring the other
two?" "For witnesses of the fact,"
may it please your honour," replied
the soldier. The Captain smiled,
and the countryman declared the de-
fence to be satisfactory.

Sailor and Stage Coach.

An honest jack tar would be coach-
ed up to town from Debtford, but
thought it a very unbecoming thing
in him, who had just been paid off,
and had plenty of money, not to have
a whole coach to himself; he of
course took all the seats seating him-
self at the same time upon the top.
He was about to set off, when a gen-
tleman appeared who was holding
an altercation with the coachman,
about the absurdity of his insisting
that the seats were all taken, and not
a person in the coach. Jack,
overhearing high words thought, as
he had paid full freight, he had a
right to interfere, and inquired what
was the matter. When being told
that the gentleman was much dis-
appointed at not getting a seat re-
plied, "You labor, stow him away
in the hold; but I'll be d—d if
he shall come upon deck."

Memoranda from Lewis and Clark's Expedition.

In the Missouri below where Sol-
dier's river enters it there is a bend
in the river of twelve miles, though
from the same points, the distance is
only three hundred and seventy-five
yards.

Below Fort Charles there is a
bend of eighteen miles and three
quarters; by land 974 yards.

The distance across the great
bend of the Missouri is 2000 yards;
the circuit by water is 30 miles.

The animals across the Missouri
are elk, buffaloes and deer in im-
mense herds. Antelopes and beaver
are in great numbers.

An antelope measured five feet
three inches from the hoof to the
shoulder.

A white bear weighed 300 pounds;
a brown bear between five and six
hundred pounds, and measured eight

feet seven inches from the nose to
the extremity of the hind feet.

The bag of a pelican which they
shot held five gallons.

Just below Cedar Island on a hill
to the south, is the backbone of a fish
forty-five feet long, in a perfect state
of petrification.

At the mouth of the Columbia river,
there were pine trees of eight or
ten feet in diameter and one hun-
dred feet high; others of twelve feet
diameter and two hundred feet high.

Harboring Apprentices.—At the
June term of Baltimore City Court,
came on the trial of William K.
Mitchell for harbouring two appren-
tices of Hester Crockett, from the 1st
of May to the 30th June, 1826, inclu-
sive. He was found guilty, and the
counsel for the prosecution contend-
ed that Mitchell be sentenced to pay
\$1 66 2-3 for every hour each appren-
tice was harboured, according to the
act of 1748, which declares, that per-
sons harbouring servants shall pay
one hundred pounds of tobacco, or
\$1 66 2-3, for every hour each ser-
vant is harboured, one half to the
party grieved and the other to the
State. The penalty incurred by
Mitchell, according to this act, a-
mounts to four thousand eight hun-
dred and eighty dollars. The Court
agreed with the prosecuting counsel,
delayed passing sentence in conse-
quence of the suggestion that a com-
promise would take place
[Balt. Patriot.



STEPHEN RELFE

Having taken the house opposite Mr.
Fearing's Grocery, and formerly oc-
cupied by W. B. Micks as a drug
store, respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has
established the above business, and
intends carrying it on in all its
various branches, provided he receives
encouragement. He invites all those
wanting work in his line, to call on
him, where it can be had of as good
quality and on as moderate terms as
in this place or any of the neighbor-
ing towns—also all orders promptly
and faithfully executed
Elizabeth-City, July 15. Tj

Books and Stationary.

5000 Receipts—Life of R. H.
Lee, in 2 vols.
Life of La Fayette—Gourgaud's Na-
poleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—
Marriage, by the author of Vir-
ginia—Tales of the Crusaders—
Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—
Burns' Works, complete—Lights and
Shadows of Scottish Life—Milton's
Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's
Works—Wrentham—Self Knowledge—
Reid on the Mind—Decision—Mas-
son's Monitor—Pocket Testament,
neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—
Pocket Bible—Mason's Farrier—
Watts' Hymns—Blank Books—In-
fanty Exercise—Playing Cards, of
the first quality—and a variety of
small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—Do-
History of Greece—Murray's Gram-
mar—Do. English Reader—Do. In-
troduction—Morse's Geography—
Testaments—Looking Glass—Dic-
tionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arith-
metics—Copy Books—Chronology—
Table Books—Slates—Pencils of
various kinds—Sand Boxes—Prim-
ers of all kinds—Writing Paper—Ink—
Quills, &c.
W. M. D. GORDAN, Agent,
Elizabeth-City, May 13.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending to
remove from the State, wishes
to dispose of his Houses and
Lots near Newbiggin Creek Bridge.
For a physician or merchant there
is no situation in the county more
desirable. Any person wishing to
purchase can view the property by
calling on
Frederick Hoskins.
July 8. Tj

JOB-PRINTING

Of all kinds neatly executed at this Office.

Southern Boarding House IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON
Formerly of the City Hotel, Eliza-
beth-City, N. C. having removed to
the city of New-York, has taken that
commodious boarding house No. 65,
Barclay-street, known by the name
of the MONTGOMERY HOUSE,
recently occupied by Mrs. Godwin,
intends continuing it as a BOARDING
House for the accommodation of
transient as well as yearly boarders.

Barclay-street, on which the Mont-
gomery House is situated, (four doors
above Greenwich-st.) leaves Broad
Way opposite the Park; it is wide
and airy, and not more than ten mi-
nutes walk from Pearl or Wall-sts.,
and for pleasantness of situation as
a cool, healthy summer residence is
not perhaps excelled by any in the
city—where families and others de-
sirous of spending a few weeks or
months can be accommodated.

The proprietor having an exten-
sive acquaintance at the South, and
being desirous to gratify the appe-
tites of all, has determined to blend
(in furnishing his table) some of the
customs of the South with those of
the North; conscious that by adopt-
ing this plan he will be enabled to
give general satisfaction—he solicits
public patronage from all quarters.
May 13, 1826.

The Editors of the Raleigh
Register and Edenton Gazette are
requested to insert the above once
a week, two months, and forward
their accounts to this office for set-
tlement.

TAKEN UP

And committed to the jail of
Pasquotank county some time
in May last, a negro man who
calls his name JOE:

he says he belongs to Mr.
John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth,
N. C. that his master removed to the
West about two years ago, and that
he ran away from him previous to that
time. Said negro is about 25 years
old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well
formed, very black, with thick lips,
and his right ankle much swollen.—
The owner is hereby notified to come
and comply with the law, and take
him away, or he will be dealt with
accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, Jailor.

Elizabeth-City, July 8.

Requested to be inserted in
the Raleigh Star three months and
the account forwarded to this office
for payment.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family,
Superfine,
Fine and
Middlings
Mess,
Prime and
Cargo
Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Co-
fee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and
a general assortment of Dry Goods
and Groceries, to be sold very low for
ready payment by

Mathew Cluff

Elizabeth-City, April 22

W. B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly oc-
cupied by Saul Jackson, at the cor-
ner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the
Eagle Tavern, offers a general as-
sortment of GROCERIES called for
in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining
room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale
a general assortment of DRUGS and
MEDICINES, for cash or produce in
advance.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

FOR RENT.

The Store and Warehouse
on Road-street at present oc-
cupied by Messrs. John A.
Shaw, & Co. For terms apply to
John McMorine.
June 17.

I OFFER FOR SALE
33 barrels and one hhd. Sugar,
one hoghead Rum,
just received per sloop Providence
from St. Bartholomews.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, July 15.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at
this OFFICE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale the
valuable place whereon he now lives,
near the mouth of Little River, contain-
ing

100 and nine and a half Acres
of land, of which about half is cleared
well drained and under good fence, and
has now growing thereon a promising
crop of corn. The place is on the plain
near the water two Wind Mills, in the
best order, with a new mill for making
flour. These mills from their advan-
taged situation, find constant and very
profitable employment. Likewise a
Blacksmith shop with all necessary tools,
should a purchaser wish to retain on the
place an establishment of that kind, in
which there is not perhaps a more eligi-
ble situation in the country. Likewise
two good Store-Houses with a frame
attached to each—a kiln drying House
lately prepared for use—a handsome
Brick house 35 feet by 14, divided into
three apartments intended and now used
as a smoke house, potatoe house and
dairy—above is a pleasant large work room
with a fire place. The Dwelling House
(now under repair,) which is one story,
has five pleasant rooms on the first
floor, and two chimnies. In the yard
is a good Kitchen with a brick chimney.
Detached from the dwelling house, is
a quarter kitchen, intended exclusi-
vely for work hands, with a brick stack
of chimnies. All the above improvements
are not exceeding 80 yards from the
river. The situation is very convenient
for the delivery of produce of any kind,
and an excellent stand for merchandising,
being in the best grain and lumber coun-
try, in which a convenient shipping-stake
can be obtained. Considerable business
is done here with vessels bound up and
down the Sound, this river affording a
good harbor in contrary winds—it is
this place but 14 miles wide, making
the most convenient place for trade to
the people from the lower part of Per-
quimans county. This stand is likewise
an advantageous one for procuring lum-
ber from Tyrrell County, the sound be-
ing only twelve miles wide here. At
the above described buildings together
with an excellent garden spot, are under
a new and excellent enclosure.

He likewise offers for sale three whole
Lots, and a part of a lot in the town
Elizabeth-City; one opposite Mr. Mc-
Morine's Tanery, adjoining Abner Wil-
liams' store, having thereon a large Ware-
House and store, kitchen and other out-
houses. The others near the water, are
at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth
Gregory, containing a small Store House,
Dwelling, Kitchen and Smoke House—
Also, on the same lot a small dwelling
house occupied by Mrs. Miller—the
other lot adjoining the one occupied by
Mrs. Gregory, all under good fence.
Also, 25 acres of land in Perquimans
County, on Little River, whereon is an
excellent stand for a wind mill and store,
having been formerly occupied as such.
The Subscriber is really willing to dis-
pose of all the above property on such
moderate terms as he feels himself as-
sured will be satisfactory to any person
who may wish to invest a small capital
advantageously. The terms may be
known on application to him on the last
mentioned premises.

John B. Mansard.

July 29.

LOOK AT THIS.

The Subscriber hereby gives no-
tice, that having determined to close
his present business, he invites all
those who are indebted to him on
book account, note or otherwise to
settle with him. He will take no
exchangeable wheat or flaxseed in pay-
ment of blacksmith or store ac-
counts, if delivered immediately.—
Those who do not attend to this no-
tice may expect to make their pay-
ments through the hands of an ad-
versary.

He likewise requests all persons
to whom he is in any manner indebted,
to call on him for payment of their
claims.

John B. Mansard.

July 29.

NOTICE.

Taken up by the Subscriber the
excellent Yawl Boat, supposed to
belong to the Light Boat at Long
Shoal; she was brought to this Dis-
trict by a negro man called Charles.
I have written to the Collector at
Ocracoke, and also to the comman-
der of the Light Boat to send the
order with the expense and reward,
and she shall be subject to such other
otherwise be sold as the law directs.

D. LONG.

Elizabeth-City, June 10.—J. 29.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-
City the first Monday night in each
month.